

1960

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

10399

Members retired for age or length of service reverted to their permanent rank for the purpose of retirement. Public Law 810, 80th Congress, approved June 29, 1948, authorized retirement in the highest temporary grade in which an officer had served satisfactorily for not less than 6 months on active duty during World War II and also authorized advancement on the retirement list of persons who had previously reverted to their permanent rank for purpose of retirement. Notwithstanding such advancement, the dependency and indemnity compensation payable under existing law to widows of veterans who retired after reversion to the lower rank is computed on their rank at time of retirement.

The Veterans' Administration recommends enactment of this bill.

ADJUSTMENT OF INSURANCE STATUS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

The bill (H.R. 9785) to provide for equitable adjustment of the insurance status of certain members of the Armed Forces was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an explanation of this bill.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

This bill grants gratuitous national service life insurance in a maximum amount of \$10,000, to any seaman who died as a result of an aviation accident incurred in the line of duty in active service of the Navy after October 7, 1940, and before August 4, 1942, while undergoing flight training leading to appointment as an aviation cadet under the act of April 15, 1935. The insurance would be payable effective from the date of enactment in monthly installments to a limited class of beneficiaries, if living, and no payment would be made to the estate of such person.

Prior to August 4, 1942, naval aviation cadets were appointed by the Secretary of the Navy under the act of April 15, 1935. It is understood that in order to reduce considerable paperwork involved in such appointments the Navy enlisted such students as seamen, second class, V-5, for the elimination and primary stages of flight training. In this status, such enlisted men had no insurance coverage at Government expense prior to their appointment as aviation cadets. An example is a young man who enlisted on February 3, 1942, as a seaman, second class, V-5, U.S. Naval Reserve. He entered on active duty March 12, 1942, and was killed when he fell from a plane on May 16, 1942, while undergoing training leading to appointment as an aviation cadet. Had he been appointed as an aviation cadet he would have been entitled to insurance coverage at Government expense.

The Veterans' Administration favors enactment of this bill.

There is no basis for estimating the cost of the bill but it is estimated that it would be very small.

PROHIBITION OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

The bill (H.R. 9788) to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the furnishing of benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any child on account of the death of more than one parent in

the same parental line was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an explanation of this bill.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

This bill prohibits duplicate benefits, such as compensation, dependency, and indemnity compensation, or pension, to a child on account of the death of more than one parent in the same parental line. It is not intended to affect insurance benefits which are matters of contract.

An example of the type of cases intended to be covered is one involving one widow who had been married three times. All husbands were veterans and her children were drawing three allowances, based on death of three "fathers."

While no definite amount of saving can be estimated, obviously there would be some saving by this legislation.

The Veterans' Administration favors enactment of H.R. 9788.

WAIVER OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS TO CERTAIN VETERANS

The bill (H.R. 10703) to grant a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to certain veterans who become totally disabled in line of duty between the date of application and the effective date of their insurance was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an explanation of this bill.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

This bill, which was introduced at the request of the Veterans' Administration, seeks to authorize a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to those veterans who became totally disabled, in line of duty between the date of application and the effective date of their insurance. It would apply to veterans of World War II and the early Korean conflict only.

The bill would require application for its benefits within 2 years after enactment and an extension of time for applying would be provided for insane persons and minors. The legislation could revive certain lapsed contracts of insurance, but would preclude payment in any case where the servicemen's indemnity or gratuitous disability insurance had been paid.

The Veterans' Administration was not able to provide an estimate of cost; however, in its report the agency stated that it believed it to be relatively small.

The Veterans' Administration advocates enactment of this bill.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SERIOUSLY DISABLED VETERANS

The bill (H.R. 10898) to amend section 315 of title 38, United States Code, to provide additional compensation for seriously disabled veterans having four or more children was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed

in the Record an explanation of this bill.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENERAL EXPLANATION

Veterans today with service-connected disabilities rated 50 percent or more disabling are entitled to additional compensation for their wives, children, and dependent parents. For example, a veteran with a wartime disability, totally disabled, receives \$23 for a wife, \$39 for a wife and one child, \$50 for a wife and two children, and \$62 for a wife and three children; in cases where there is no wife, the veteran receives \$15 for the first child, \$12 additional for the second child, and \$39 for three children. No payment is made for children in excess of three, but as will be noted above, the rate for children in excess of one is generally a \$12 monthly additional allowance. This bill would permit the \$12 monthly payment for all children, regardless of the number a veteran might have.

The Veterans' Administration advises that no cost estimate can be furnished, but it is believed that the cost would be small.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The Veterans' Administration considers the existing ceiling on the rate payable where children are involved a reasonable one which should be maintained. Accordingly, the Veterans' Administration does not recommend favorable consideration of H.R. 10898.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN COARSE WOOL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 9322) to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "amended", to strike out "by striking out 'during the period beginning on the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this act and ending at the close of June 30, 1960' and inserting in lieu thereof 'on or after the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act'" and insert "by striking out 'June 30, 1960' and inserting in lieu thereof 'June 30, 1963'"; and on page 2, line 10, after the word "Act", to insert "and prior to the close of June 30, 1963".

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, have the amendments been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am very happy that the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd] and his committee have brought H.R. 9322 before us today because it does involve a matter of great interest to my State, especially in the area of Amsterdam, N.Y., a community in which the carpet industry is of very great importance.

This bill should be extremely helpful to this industry, and especially to the workers, who are employed in the carpet industry and to their families.

Amsterdam, N.Y., is an area in which there has at times over the past few years been a labor surplus. Under these circumstances, it is especially important that we enact this legislation of special assistance to one of the area major industries. The workers, and in fact the entire economy of Amsterdam, will benefit greatly from H.R. 9322.

Mr. President, I hope that the Senate conferees will make every effort to see to it that in conference, H.R. 9322 is made to conform with the House passed version of this bill, which called for a permanent suspension of the duty on coarse wools as opposed to the 3-year suspension contained in the Senate bill. I have talked about this matter with the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee (Senator EYRD) and I very much appreciate his interest in this legislation and his willingness to discuss it with me in light of the situation faced by the people of Amsterdam, N.Y.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter which I have received from the president of Mohasco Industries, Inc., with regard to this bill. It is very well reasoned, and sets forth with great clarity the reason why this bill is so important to the American carpet industry.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MOHASCO INDUSTRIES, INC.,
Amsterdam, N.Y., May 9, 1960.

Subject: H.R. 9322, carpet wool bill.
The Honorable KENNETH B. KEATING,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KEATING: In view of your interest in the problems of Mohasco Industries, Inc., and our domestic carpet industry, I would like to submit for your review certain considerations with respect to the carpet wool bill (H.R. 9322) whose passage by the Senate in its present form is of vital importance to Mohasco and the carpet industry.

The American carpet industry has for many years been concerned with the inadequacy of its wool supplies. Carpets require a coarse type of wool produced in only negligible quantities in this country, and, accordingly, the industry has had to import all of its wool. Of the world annual output of approximately 975 million pounds of carpet wools the Sino-Soviet bloc countries now produce and use approximately 575 million pounds, and only 400 million pounds are available to mills in the United States and other importing countries outside the Sino-Soviet bloc. There is little likelihood that this quantity can be expanded without the passage of a considerable period of time.

While the total available supply is relatively fixed in amount the demands upon it are constantly increasing. Our American carpet industry, while it has in recent years used large quantities of synthetic fibers, still relies upon wool as its principal component material and is currently using almost half of the existing annual world supply. Actually, in 1959 the share of total carpet industry fiber consumption enjoyed by wool rose considerably over the prior year because wool is now effectively used in the rapidly expanding tufting operation whereas in the past few years its use therein was relatively small. Along with this increased domestic use there is a growing usage of wool in foreign countries both inside and outside the Iron Curtain.

Unless H.R. 9322 is enacted into law, approximately 175 million pounds of the above-mentioned 400 million annual world output of carpet wools will be made unavailable to domestic producers because its import into the United States will be subject to import tax. This would have extremely harmful effects on our domestic carpet industry for two reasons:

1. It would supply foreign carpet producers with an additional unfair competitive ad-

vantage. They could purchase this 175 million pounds without paying a duty and would undoubtedly use it to increase their imports to the United States.

2. It would force domestic carpet producers to concentrate their purchases on the remaining 200 million pounds of the annual carpet wool output, thus raising its price and tending to make its price subject to rather wide fluctuation depending on the condition of domestic business.

Congress recognized these considerations when it passed Public Law 85-418 known as the carpet wool bill in 1958. These considerations we believe are equally compelling today in indicating the need for the passage of H.R. 9322.

The only other American industry which uses some of the imported wools in the classifications covered under H.R. 9322 is the papermakers'-felt industry and existing evidence indicates that industry has not and should not suffer from duty-free importation of such wools to the carpet industry. Incidentally, H.R. 9322 also permits the entry of these wools on a duty-free basis for use by the papermakers'-felt industry.

In view of the foregoing considerations we wish to ask your earnest support for passage of H.R. 9322 in the Senate. We want to assure you that your interest in this and in the other problems of the carpet industry is very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT L. SHUTTLEWORTH 2d,
President.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I, too, should like to express my support of this bill.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 9322, as passed by the House of Representatives, would make permanent the existing suspension of import duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets, and certain other products, to add papermakers' felts to such list of products, and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture (pursuant to law) to establish modern standards for determining grades of wools.

The Committee on Finance amended the bill to provide for a 3-year extension of the suspension, until the close of June 30, 1963. Although the duty on some of the coarse wools affected by the bill has been suspended for the past 2 years, the Finance Committee felt it would be advisable to limit the extension to a 3-year period for the purpose of enabling a review of the situation at the end of that period.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to extend the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool."

FREE IMPORTATION OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 9881) to extend for 2 years the existing provision of law relating to the free importation of personal and

household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment, on page 1, after line 9, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, after the expiration of thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) The exemption provided for in this section for a person or members of his family shall be applied to articles up to but not exceeding in aggregate value \$5,000, and shall not be allowed in the case of an assignment of less than six months."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend and extend for two years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders."

Mr. EYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point an explanation of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 9881, as amended, is to extend for 2 years, until July 1, 1962, with certain restrictions, the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. The amendment adopted by the Committee on Finance provides that the exemption from duties for personal and household effects shall apply only to articles valued in aggregate at not more than \$5,000 and shall be allowed only when the foreign assignment involved is for 6 months or longer.

REASON FOR COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The increasing assignment of personnel from the United States to foreign countries has provided opportunity for occasional very large amounts of personal and household goods to be brought from abroad without payment of duty. While the committee agrees that, in principle, it is equitable for a reasonable amount of such goods to be brought back by the returning citizen who has been abroad on assignment, there should be some limitation which would provide adequate latitude but prevent abuses of the privilege. Even though it may be agreed that there are few instances where there may be the desire or the ability to import inordinate amounts under this free proviso, the privilege, without the amendment, would provide opportunity for abuse. It was felt by the committee that the need for the importation of more than \$5,000 worth of personal and household effects would be rare indeed, and those who could, and wished, to import more should pay duties on the excess. It should be pointed out that this privilege of importing personal and household effects up to \$5,000 is in addition to the free importation allowance for miscellaneous articles up to \$500 which each citizen is permitted to bring back into the United States free of duty if he has been absent from this country for at least 15 days.

The Committee also felt that, although most foreign assignments were for a duration

if more than 6 months, there was a need to verify and establish what was a foreign assignment for the purposes of this act. It should be noted that the exemptions provided for in this proposed legislation are for a further period of 2 years only, and at the end of that time another look will be taken and further improvements can be made if warranted.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1787) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of decorative hardwood or imitation hardwood products was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARTLETT. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2998) to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, in order to extend the life of certain vessels under the provisions of such act from 20 to 25 years was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3044) to authorize and direct that the national forests be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARTLETT. Over, as not being calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

The bill (S. 3179) to increase the authorization for appropriations for construction of facilities for the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of the Act of May 7, 1928, as added by section 2 of the Act of September 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 573), is amended by striking out "\$250,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$500,000".

STUDY OF DISCHARGE OF SUBSTANCES FROM EXHAUSTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The bill (H.R. 8238) to authorize and direct the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to make a study and report to Congress, from the standpoint of the public health, of the discharge of substances into the atmosphere from the exhausts of motor vehicles was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3025) to amend title II of the Vocational Education Act of 1956, relating to practical nurse training, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment, on page 3, line 1, after the word "Section",

to strike out "201(c)" and insert "210 (c)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "The Practical Nurse Training Extension Act of 1960".

SEC. 2. Section 201 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15aa) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 201. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each of the next eight fiscal years a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000, for grants to States with State plans for practical nurse training approved pursuant to section 203."

SEC. 3. Section 202 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15bb) is amended—

(1) by striking out the title of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "GRANTS TO STATES FOR PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING";

(2) by striking out "and" after "title I" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a comma, and by inserting after "(20 U.S.C. 32-33)" a comma and "and the Act of August 1, 1956 (20 U.S.C. 34)";

(3) by inserting "or Guam" after "Virgin Islands" in the second sentence; and

(4) by striking out "three fiscal years" in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "seven fiscal years".

SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 203 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15cc(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking out the part of the first sentence preceding clause (1) and inserting in lieu thereof "To be approvable under this title, a State plan for practical nurse training shall—"; and

(2) by striking out the part of clause (3) preceding "practical nurse training" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(3) show the plans, policies, and methods to be followed in providing".

SEC. 5. Section 210(e) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 15jj(e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) the term 'State' includes the Virgin Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia."

SEC. 6. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective July 1, 1960.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2830) to amend the Library Services Act in order to extend for 5 years the authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments, on page 2, after line 2, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 4 of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 353) is amended by striking out subsection (b) and by striking "(a)" after "Sec. 4."

At the beginning of line 6, to change the section number from "2" to "3"; at the beginning of line 18, to change the section number from "3" to "4"; in line 19, after the word "amended", to insert "by inserting '(1)' after '(d)'; in line 23, after the word "Islands", to insert "and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe a Federal share for Alaska of 66 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations, Alaska shall not be included in determining the per capita income of all of the States. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year, or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years."'; on page 3, at the beginning of line 11, to change the section number from "4" to "5"; and after line 13, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 6. The amendments made by section 2 of this Act shall be effective in the case of allotments from sums appropriated under section 3 of the Library Services Act for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1961, except that no payment shall be made to any State from its allotment under section 4 of such Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, until its allotment for any preceding year has been exhausted or ceased to be available. The amendments made by sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall be effective in the case of promulgations of Federal shares under the Library Services Act made after the enactment of this Act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 352) is amended by striking out "four succeeding fiscal years" and inserting in lieu thereof "nine succeeding fiscal years".

SEC. 2. Section 4 of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 353) is amended by striking out subsection (b) and by striking "(a)" after "Sec. 4."

SEC. 3. Section 6(c) of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 355(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) For the purposes of this section the 'Federal share' for any State shall be 100 per centum less the State percentage and the State percentage shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands), except that (1) the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 per centum or less than 33 per centum, and (2) the Federal share for Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 per centum."

SEC. 4. Section 6(d) of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 355(d)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(d)", by striking out "the States and of the continental United States (excluding Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof "each of the States and of all of the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands)," and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe a Federal share for Alaska of 66 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations, Alaska shall not be included in determining the per capita income of all of the States. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data

available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year, or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years."

SEC. 5. Section 9(a) of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 358(a)) is amended by striking out "Alaska, Hawaii,".

SEC. 6. The amendments made by section 2 of this Act shall be effective in the case of allotments from sums appropriated under section 3 of the Library Services Act for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1961, except that no payment shall be made to any State from its allotment under section 4 of such Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, until its allotment for any preceding year has been exhausted or ceased to be available. The amendments made by sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall be effective in the case of promulgations of Federal shares under the Library Services Act made after the enactment of this Act.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, extension of the Library Services Act is essential if the important constructive activities made possible by this statute are to continue. Prolonging the life of this law is necessary if we are to carry on the great effort to bring better public library service to the rural areas of the Nation.

Sound public library service, freely available to every citizen of the United States, is a fundamental goal in our unending search for means to strengthen the educational and cultural powers of our country. Today's complex and rapidly changing society demands that every citizen have access to the knowledge and learning which can come only through well-stocked libraries.

It is true, of course, that primary direction and responsibility for library matters should rest with local authorities and with local governments. But I believe that above and beyond that, this is an area where the Federal Government has a very definite, if limited, obligation also. The Federal Government should provide incentives and stimulation for the States to provide finer book service in their nonurban areas.

This measure seeks to extend the program which has already been so successful in encouraging additional activity at the State level by means of Federal participation. It is hoped eventually that this burden can be completely shouldered by the States, without further help from the Federal Government. But for the moment, the record of accomplishment already made possible by this program is impressive.

It is estimated that by June 30, 1961, when the present act is due to expire, some 4 million citizens in 169 counties and townships will be receiving library service for the first time. Another 32 million are benefiting from improved library services.

I have noted with particular interest the impact of this program on New York State: 2,763,362 people in my State—more than in any other State—are receiving improved or extended service under the Library Services Act. I ask unanimous consent that the statistics from the committee report on this bill, concerning the effect of this law on New York State, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statistics were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

New York statistical summary

Fiscal year	Federal allotment	Federal payment	State and local matching
1967-----	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$527,830
1958-----	153,034	164,365	920,011
1959-----	191,482	191,482	1,408,368
1960-----	249,152	249,152	1,238,418

	Number
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program-----	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available-----	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service-----	57
People in these counties to whom this service is available-----	2,763,362
Bookmobiles purchased under program-----	1

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

Seven field advisory positions were added, including specialists in young adult, reference, and children's services. A demonstration bookmobile was used in development of library systems. Other significant developments: a communication network by telephone and teletypewriter among local and regional libraries and State library; a substantial scholarship program; 51 regional workshops particularly in reference and children's library work; 6 film circuits and a central collection of recordings developed.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask also unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an excellent editorial from the New York Times of February 12, 1960, setting forth the need for this legislation.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 12, 1960]

FOR RURAL LIBRARIES

Public Law 84-597, which expires June 30, 1961, is known as the Library Services Act. It was enacted in 1956 to provide such services to rural areas of the United States. The act authorized \$7,500,000 annually for 5 years for grants-in-aid to the States.

Behind these sentences lie 4 years of constructive activity by the State library extension agencies, which by means of State and Federal moneys have brought library services to 30 million Americans in communities of 10,000 or less that never had any library service or enjoyed only inadequate services. The Library Services Act has brought to Alabama four new regional libraries, to Idaho the first trained administrator for the State library, to Mississippi a statewide conference on book selection, to Ohio bookmobile grants to five counties, to West Virginia centralized book-ordering services.

The multiplicity of libraries in the great urban centers dulls the senses to the want of the rural areas. In order to help the rural areas continue their newly established services S. 2830 has been introduced in Congress. This bill is an amendment to the Library Services Act. Its purpose is to extend for 5 more years the authorization for appropriations in order to continue the services already developed and also to bring them to at least 40 million people who as yet have not received them. Unless S. 2830 is acted on favorably in this Congress there will be no consideration for funds for li-

brary services for the 1961-62 fiscal year. It is hoped that this bill, which has the support of 52 Senators, will find the support necessary for enactment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, many of us who live in cities tend to overlook the importance of adequate library service in our rural areas. Because of the normal wealth of libraries in our urban centers we may forget that in certain areas of the country books simply are not available to our citizens.

The Library Services Act provides the vehicle for remedying this serious deficiency in the cultural and educational effort of the United States. The impressive results so far achieved auger well for continued success if this act is extended. I hope the Senate will give its vote of approval to this fine program.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERMISSIBLE WRITING AND PRINTING ON THIRD- AND FOURTH-CLASS MATTER

The bill (S. 3420) to provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class matter, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there may be enclosed with, attached to, or endorsed upon third- and fourth-class mail, either in writing or otherwise, the instructions and directions for the use thereof.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement explaining the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA RE S. 3420

In practice, present postal law discriminates against medicines prescribed by a physician and compounded by a druggist as compared with patent medicines when sent through the mails to a patient.

The inequitable situation is quite simple: The patent medicine because of having printed directions and instructions as to use qualifies for entry into the mails at the parcel post or other preferential rate. However, the prescription because of having either typed or written directions and instructions as to use enters the mail as first-class matter at the highest established postal rate.

The Post Office Department has advised the committee that the postage rate on prescriptions mailed as first-class matter is approximately 2½ times the rate of patent medicines mailed as fourth-class matter. The bill is designed to remove this inequity by permitting both to be mailed at the fourth-class rate.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 127) to help make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO:		
ROOM NO.		
REMARKS:		
<i>Trans. 4</i> <i>HR-9886 file</i> <i>[Signature]</i>		
FROM:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

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FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-B
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

JSW
6LC
Bill File

29 January 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Transportation Division

SUBJECT: H.R. 9681, A Bill to Extend until 1 July 1962
the Law Permitting Free Importation of Personal
and Household Effects brought into the United
States under Government Orders

1. H.R. 9681 was introduced in the House on 25 January 1960 and it has for its purpose to extend the application of Section 801 of Title 50 Appendix of the U. S. Code. At present, this section will terminate on 1 July 1960. The proposed bill extends the life of this section until 1 July 1962. Title 50 Appendix, U. S. Code, ss 801, states as follows:

"Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with such agencies as he shall consider to be substantially interested, the personal household effects (with such limitation on the importation of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products as the Secretary may prescribe) of any person in the service of the United States who returns to the United States upon the termination of assignment to extended duty (as defined in the above-authorized regulations) at a post or station outside the customs territory of the United States, or of returning members of his family who have resided with him at such post or station, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders or instructions, may be brought into customs territory of the United States without payment of any duty or tax imposed upon, or by reason of, importation."

2. The foregoing is forwarded to you for information only since I assume this Agency would be pleased to have this bill enacted into law.

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Assistant General Counsel

cc: Legislative Counsel

Not Classified
re: name
release document